GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
POWER
LOK SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO:412
ANSWERED ON:12.05.2006
ELECTRICITY IN VILLAGES
Barman Shri Hiten

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the majority of villages do not have electricity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has adopted a policy to cover one lakh villages, presently deprived of electricity, with electricity for the benefit of villages in the remote areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF POWER(SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE)

(a) to (d) : A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF STARRED QUESTION NO. 412 TO BE ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.05.2006 REGARDING ELECTRICITY IN VILLAGES.

(a) & (b) : Yes, Sir. As per 2001 census 1,19,570 villages do not have electricity. The same is placed at Annexure- I.

(c) & (d) : With a view to expedite rural electrification programme in the country, Government of India introduced `Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana` (RGGVY) in April, 2005. The scheme covers electrification of all the villages in the country except the villages under the programme of Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources

(MNES) for providing electricity from non-conventional energy sources under their remote village electrification programme. The salient features of the RGGVY are as under:-
1. Scheme is for the attainment of National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) goal of providing access to electricity to all rural households and electrification of all villages over a period of four years.

2. Creation of Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone (REDB) with one 33/11 kV (or 66/11 kV) substation in every block appropriately linked to the State Transmission System.

3. Creation of Village Electricity Infrastructure (VEI) for electrification of all un- electrified villages/habitations and provision of distribution transformer(s) of appropriate capacity in every village/habitation.

4. Decentralized Distributed Generation (DDG) and Supply System from conventional sources for Villages/Habitations where grid supply is not cost effective and where Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources would not be providing electricity through their programme(s).

5. REDB, VEI and DDG would also cater to the requirement of agriculture and other activities which would facilitate overall rural development, employment generation and poverty alleviation. 6. The scheme inter-alia provides for financing of electrification of all un-electrified Below Poverty Line (BPL) households in the country with 100% capital subsidy as per norms of Kutir Jyoti Programme in all rural habitations.

7. Under this scheme 90% Capital Subsidy would be provided for projects.

8. In the management of rural distribution through franchisees who could be Non- Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Users Association, Cooperatives or individual census villages and hamlets in 14 states. Further, MNES has stated that a target of electrification of 5000 villages with the budgetary outlay of Rs. 735 crore has been set for the X plan under its programme of electrification of remote villages.